We are constrained, by the necessity of making room in the evening for the Reports of Lectures, to place a great portion of our earlier News by the Mails on our First Page. As our paper can be opened without strain ing the arms, our readers will have no difficulty in find-

To For three columns of General News, Literary Notices and Miscellanies, see First Page.

IF For City News, &c. see Third Page.

I For the eventful Life of Daniel De Foe, author of 'Robinson Crasoe,' see Last Page.

## The Repudiation of State Debts.

We have, by persevering effort, at length smoked out the Albany Argus on the subject of Repudiation. That paper devotes nearly two columns of its Tuesday evening's issue to a direct and labored defence of its Political allies of Mississippi in refusing to pay the State Bonds!

We are surprised at the boldness of this avowal-and yet perhaps we ought not to be. Of what act of shame and injustice calculated to bring dishonor on our National character, occurring within the last twenty years, has the Argus not been the

The robbery and exile of the Cherokees-the tearing them from their firesides and their altars. where Christianity and Civilization had for years been exerting their benign influence,-where schools, and farms and comfortable dwellings had taken the place of war-dances, and hunting-grounds. and savage wigwams-the expatriation of a peace ful, unoffending and steadily improving people who had fought our battles in war and ceded u their lands in peace, and who vainly prayed us, through years of patient endurance of tyranny and wrong, to fulfil our solemn treaty stipulations and protect them in the enjoyment of the small rem nant of their ancestral territory-the Heaven-dar ing inquity of this black chapter of National perfidy, found a zealous and skilful apologist in the Albany Argus.

The mobbing and maiming those who hold meet ings in opposition to Slavery-the violation and robbery of the Mails-the spirit of riot and outrage which broke up by violence a State Conven tion at Utica and caused the murder of Lovejoy at Alton-this has from the beginning receive encouragement and aliment from the Albany Argus

The doctrine of Gen Jackson that we could no recognize the right of Indians to lands which they had merely " seen from the mountains or passed it the chase"-a doctrine intended to palliate the vic lation of solemn treaties-and the consequent pro vecation of the Seminoles by shameful frauds and cruel wrongs to retaliations out of which have grown the present relentless war-all these, and many kindred iniquities, have met the tacit and effective if not the bold and energetic approval of the Albany Argus. Ought we, then, to have been surprised at its present avowal?

Let us examine the grounds on which the Argus justifies the conduct of its Mississippi brethren:

The Legislature of that State-both Houses Var Buren in politics-in 1837 passed a bill to authorize the borrowing of Seventeen and a Half Millions of Dollars for Banking purposes. Two Millions were so borrowed and invested in the Planters Bank. This, the Argus says, its party do no object to paying. Is it not the fact that the Bank will pay the Bonds itself? And if so, is not the offer of the the State to fulfil its engagement in this respect rather a cheap way of showing honesty?

The remaining Fifteen and a Half Millions wer to be invested in a new grand "Union Bank o Mississippi." According to the Constitution o the State, the act authorizing this great loan wapassed by the Legislature of 1837, advertised in three newspapers for three months prior to the next State Election, and approved by the Year and Navs of a majority of the Legislature now elected-to wit, that of 1838. So that the bill to establish the Union Bank and borrow Seventeen Millions and a Half was deliberately approved by two successive Loco-Foco Legislatures, and intermediately by the People of Mississippi, to whon it was thus distinctly submitted.

The Bank and Loan bill having been thus are proved, the Legislature proceeded to pass a supelementary act, authorizing the Governor of the State to subscribe for fifty thousand shares of it stock, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the State bonds as above authorized. The manager of the Bank were authorized to appoint three Commissioners to sell this Five Millions of State Stocks where and when they should think proper, but not under par. The Commissioners, thus authorized, proceeded to sell the bonds in Phila delphia, taking therefor at par bills on Philadel phia having some time to run. These bills were worth money in Mississippi, were paid into the Bank as cash, credited to the State as cash, and paid out by the Bank as cash. They formed a most acceptable medium of remittance to the East, were paid promptly when due, and were doubtless worth more than cash in Mississippi when at maturity. Nobody can doubt that both the original purchasers and the present holders of these bonds have paid more than they are worth for them-far more than they could be sold for i they were fully acknowledged by the State.

Thus stand the facts, then : the People of Mis sissippi authorized the borrowing of Seventeen an a Half Millions on the State, as a basis for Banking operations whereby their general and pressing pe cuniary wants should be relieved; and in pursu suance of that law Seven Millions of bonds have been issued on the faith and credit of the State and the full value realized therefor. If there has bee irregularity in the issue-if the supplementary ac were not authorized by the former act-it has been wholly the fault of the agents of the State, eithe directly chosen by the People or created by those who were so chosen. The money has been spen precisely as the People intended it should beleaned out among them. Doubtless many among them have failed to secure so large a share of it a they expected and desired; but can that invalidate the contract ! It strikes us that we never knew as instance of pleading the baby act to avoid the payment of an honest debt, where the pretext was more flimsy than in this case.

The Argus lays emphasis on the fact that the bonds were purchased by Nicholas Biddle, and that the U. S. Bank guaranteed the payment. What does this matter? The question is- Ought Mississippi to pay? '-and the fact that Mr. Biddle or the Bank was the original purchaser car hardly be a valid defence in law, however it may be in Loco-Focoism. And as it is manifest that

the purchasers undoubtingly believed that they were dealing with men who had a right to sell, and that the bonds are now held by foreign capitalists, who have paid far more for them than they are worth, it seems to us that the talk of the Argus about the Bank, cotton speculations, stock gamblers, &c. is a very poor excuse for deliberate vil-

Just look at this matter: Here are Five Millions of the bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued under the explicit authority of her Legislature, excented by her Governor, and now in the hands of andoubtedly innocent and unsuspicious holders. These holders say to the Stare, "Pay us the interest on your Bonds." The Whigs, without exception respond-" The debt was unwisely contracted. but it is morally binding, and we must pay it." Loco-Focoism steps forward and says, "No, we will never pay a cent of it. You have on our bonds the endorsements of two broken and insolvent Banks : Laok to them." Is not this adding insult to injury ?

The Arrus asks " Why are not the denunciation of The Tribune poured out on the managers of the Union Bank?" Because their guilt or innocence s nothing compared with the spectacle of a State repudiating its debts. They may have acted dishonestly; and they have certainly been guilty of ending the money of the Bank to those who cannot repay it, and who, by voting the Anti-Boxd ticket, have shown themselves as inselvent in morals as in money. If they have exceeded their authority, if they have acted dishonestly, let the State punish them most signally. She has courts and laws, and prosecutors and prisons. But let her self, and not send men daily to the penitentiary for acting on her own principles.

The assertion of the Argus that "the struggle on one side has been to screen the directors, stockpolders and borrowers of the Union Bank," if it refer to us, is a mean falsebood. We have said no word intended to screen them. We have no obection to see every one of them in the Penitentiary who in any sense deserves it. We neither know for care for one of them. Our only solicitude is for American credit and American honor.

The Argus says that the People of Mississippi were deluded with the syren song that the Union Seseca. Wayne. Bank and its stockholders would not only pay all Yar the moneys borrowed on the credit of the State but that they would supply the State Treasury with loans and dividends to large amounts be 'sides." Certainly: every body was to be made eich by the operation, and while it was thus promisng, the scheme was very popular-just as in creting the State Banks of Alabama, Illinois and Arkansas-neither of which has ever been Whigased upon the credit of the State. But the specu lation has turned out an India tubber one, and now Loco-Focoism coelly turns round, and says, Mesers, holders of our bonds, collect your pay out of two rotten, insolvent banks, whose man agers, we tell you frankly, beside being bankrupt, are the greatest scoundrels alive." We call this doing business on a safe principle.

The Argus felicitates itself greatly on its association with the " twenty thousand tillers of the soil," who have voted not to pay the State Bonds. The tillers of the soil of Mississippi are negroes, who ve believe have too much honesty to vote an Anti-Bond ticket, and who certainly have not deserved this cruel imputation on their character. -We happen to recollect that in the summer of 1840 the Loco-Foco journals boasted of a certain victory in Mississippi, so great was the emigration going on of bankrupt speculators, swindlers, blacklegs and loafers from that State to Texas. The Ides of November showed a Whig majority of 2,500 and a Whig gain of 5,000 from the preceding year. We apprehend that the current has set less strongly toward Texas the past year .- At any rate, if the Argus is proud of its fellowship with the twenty thousand Mississippians who have voted not to pay we are not less proud of our alliance with the eighteen thousand who have voted to pay. And does not any man see that if this debt had in truth been illegally and fraudulently contracted, and was not binding, it would have been impossible that a great party should raily as one man in favor of its payment? How much easier to make forty thousand veters believe that they ought not than tha they ought to pay a heavy debt for which they has realized no substantial consideration? The path if honor and duty is often diverse from that of easand convenience. Yes, we are proud of the Whigs of Mississippi, and the Argus is welcome to litwenty thousand confederates and their common

VERMONT .- We observe in many of our exchanges a statement that in the Senate of Ver mont, at its late session, a resolution was offered to instruct their Senators in Congress to vote for a National Bank, which was indefinitely postponed by a majority of two. This is an error. A resolution was introduced by the Loco-Foces instructne their Senators not to vote for a National Bank and this was laid on the table by a vote of two

CATO thanks his friend, or friends, " Catho ics," for the instruction volunteered in yesterday's Tribune-is sorry that his 'impression' in relation and surprised that the mistake should suppose him to have misstated the 'demands of the Catholics.' He is at a loss to find any ground in his letters for ach a supposition, unless that he has said ' Bish Hughes asked a share in the School Fund." share does not imply, much less is it synonymous with separation. Cate thinks too justly of th Catholics or of their leaders not to believe then capable of making their own demands intelligible and too highly of himself to be the echo of others Accordingly he has not only not shown as yet (hi previous letters being merely prefatory) what upression is as to the actual demands of the atholics, but he does not intend to show it at al except it should be collaterally or incidentally .-What he intends, as he distinctly announced, to state, is, 'the right and the reasons of the clain of the Catholics, -not what they do demor i, bu what they are catilled to obtain; and hor they are so entitled. Here the Catholics themselves may and semething to learn. However, these are th proper questions for legislative consideration, in view of which Cato writes. What many of the Catholics seek, and what they would be content with he does not assume the authority of being i their acquaintance enough to know. fere leaves details to those whose knowledge of lo cal statistics or of the mysteries of committees may be more complete. But while he thus confides the proper province to Catholics, will not Catholies be ally generous, and trust (at least till the cor trary appear.) that Cato knows what he is about.

Why is Pease's Hoarhound Candy like the Sun 1-Do you give it up? Because it diffuses its blessings alike on the rich and the poor, the high and the humble.

NFW-YORK ELECTION-1841 and 1840.

From the Official Returns. Complete Returns of the Votes for Senators, in the sere-ral Districts, at the late Election, compared with the rote for Presidential Electors in 1840. FIRST SENATE DISTRICT. 1841. 1840. Loco. Whig. Ab'n. Har'n. V. B. Ab'

			AD IL Har I.		
New-York	16,303	16,123	18521,935	20.358	179
Kings	2,523	2,708	483,156	3,299	26
Richmond	816	767	961	903	
Total	19,642	19.638	173 25,952	=5 159	3.5
		j4.	Loco maj	793.	
SEC	COND	SENAT	E DISTRICE		
Dutchess	4,936	4.238	45.362	5.355	13
Orange	4.124	2.849	10 4.845	4,371	3
Ulster				4,491	2
Sullivan		1,196		1.475	9
Rockland	790	201	1,657	637	
Putnam	1.033	354		921	
Westchester	2,916	2,135	4,354	4,083	5 1 2
Suffolk	1,902	901	23.459	2.415	- 1
Queens	2,134	1,772	4,550	9,500	42
Total	23,376	17.194	24 29,794	26,269	35
	o msj.	6,182	Loco maj.	3 523.	
TH	IRD 8	ENATE			
Albany	6,645	5,474	715,944	6.372	
Rennselaer	5,393	5,132	665,424	5,752	32
Schenectady	1,667	1,536	21,519	1.750	5
Greene	3,063	2,344	3,258	2,951	0.00
Delawate	3,201	1,867		2.953	13
Schoharie		1,991		2,395	11.
Columbia	4,104	3,619	54,478	4.287	- 6
Total	26 267	99,007	216 27,877	27,137	119
Loc	o maj.	4 260	Loco maj.	.47	
FOU Herkinser	RTH :	SENAT	E DISTRICT	r	
Harkimer	3.772	9.311	157 .4 350	3.115	70

Columbia 4,104	3,619	54,478	4.287	- 6
Total 26 267	20,007	216 27,577	27,137	119
Loco maj.	.4 260	Loco maj.		
FOURTH :	SENAT	E DISTRICT	r.	
Herkimer 3.772	2,311	1574:350	3,115	76
Montgomers 2 868	2.348	30. 3,298	0.808	. 9
Fulton & Ham., 1,814	1,736	1211.867	2.087	24
Saratogs 3,505	3.560	253 874	4.416	23
Cliston 1,866		411,528	2,021	-31
Essex 1,623	2163	31729	2,617	
Franklin 1.182		341,110	1,449	6
St. Lawrence 4.527	3.525	095 4.751	4.813	
Washington 2913	4,061	1433.024	5,471	33
Warren 1.471	#5 <b>4</b>	421 411	1.308	- 5
Total 25 721	23,306	721 27,301	\$9.709	195
*Including 423 votes	for Edw	erd Varney.		
Loco maj:	2415	Whig maj 2	40%	
FIFTH S	ENATE	DISTRICT.		
Oueida 6,426				
O-wego 3.758	3.377	2833.907	4.192	151

Olsego 4 (50	3,3-37	Indiana and a City	20,000
Madison 3 875	3,392	430 4,114	4.256
Total 25 738	2 334	1:67 28,754	25 415
Loco maj4.		Loco maj 3	
SIXTH S	ENATE	DISTRICT.	
Chennego 3,987	3,513	573.995	4.386
Chemong 2,059	1,347	17 2,236	1,698
Livingston 2,296	3,228	1092,634	5,916
Steuben 4,191	3,014	6018.0	4,081
Broome 1 960	1.995	44 2131	2,325
Tioga 2,020	1.551	42.150	1.925
Tompkins 3.4 5		703,557	3.969
Allegany 3.158	3,210	179 3,382	4 132
Cattaraugus 2,394	2,249	1742.475	2,006
Total25,450	23,758	71: 27,470	29,463
Loce maj. 1.	662 V	Vnig mej12	998.
		E DISTRIC	
Onondors 6 567			

Ontario 3.276 Certinos 2.151	3 :57		4,828	15:
Total 25,019 Loco maj	23,625	1088 25,668	25,065	46
		E DISTRIC		
Monroe 4.043				6
Chautauque 2 673				- 0
Eric 2,861		2173 KSS		4:
Nisgara 1,7-3	2,121	155 2 219	293	75
Orleans 2,045	1,696	124 2,631	2,606	7
Genesee 1.796 Wyoming 1,451		34 3 3,809	7,056	17
Total16 762 Whig maj			31,865 11,938	48

	RECAPITULAT					
District.	Loco.	Whig.	Ab.	Har.		Ab
First						205
Second	23 377	17,194	21.	29 792	26.269	33
Third	26 267	92 007	216.	. 27,877	17.037	119
Fourth	25,721	23 306	661	27 301	29.719	19:
Fifth					29,445	200
Sixth					29 468	249
Seventh						46
Eighth						45

1840, 13 297. Whig falling off, 56,612: Loco Foco dit 24 757. Aggregate vote in 1841, 364,659. Aggregate 1840, 441,286. Less vote this year, 76,627. It will be seen that the comparison is made with the vote for Gen. Harrison last year, which was far above that

## New-York Lyceum Lectures.

MR. BURRITT'S LECTURE before the New-York Lyceum last evening was an original and powerful incitement to universal effort in the great cause of intellectual culture and elevation. He was laboring under a severe cold and hoarseness, which compelled him to articulate slowly, laboriously; but the profound attention which was given by the vast concourse rendered his voice audible throughout the spacious Tabernacle. As we trust this Lecture is to be more than once repeated, and its salutary, inspiring truths yet breathed into many ears, we shall only endeavor to give an idea of its spirit and purpose.

As the physical life of Man, said Mr. B. has been shortened from the age of Methuselah, his ntellectual life has been extended. While the tracted to three-score and ten, the life-time of the mind is row lenger than the whole Antediluvian period. Whole ages of mental activity and exs now familiar with facts which forty centuries abored to arrive at is vain-he knows, for instance, that the earth revolves on its own axis and of Thales, of Anaxagoras, of Copernicus, struggled long to develope-which Kepler lived and died to establish, and the maintenance of which consigned Galileo to the dungeons of the Inquisition. The great error of our time is a superstitious and paralyzing belief in the emnipotence of Genius. It has almost become a part of our system of eduwield a capricious and despetic empire over Man. independent of the government of the Creator. This remnant of ancient mythology is instilled into the child in its cradle, and sweetened to the taste of infancy, and it clings to him to the grave.

He hears more of the goddess Nature than of him who thundered from Sinai, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me. ' Nature is benign-Nature is wonderful; Nature is beautiful; hers is the morning splendor and the evening twilight; hers are the flowers of summer, and the bounty which rewards the toils of the hu-bandman. Such is the lesson continually inculcated in our age-Nature is every thing, and shuts out from view the presence and the influence of Him ' who doeth His pleasure in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the Earth.'

The common idea of Nature is not more irreve rent than that of the geblins Genius, Native Talent, Natural Gifts, &c. is pernicious. The child learns by experience that in the tangible, ommon world, every thing is achieved by the proper cultivation and use of our physical powers. In regard to the mind, however, all is vague and fortaess. The absurd devotion to Classical studies in our time tends to confuse and confound our percepions of the great but almost forgotten truth that there is no royal road to intellectual eminence.-Mr. B. illustrated this truth at much length, with reat clearness and beauty, insisting that Man's inellectual culture and achievement depends on himself, and the means of attaining eminence are with-

prints to guide or animate succeeding aspirants.— multiply the 69½ by this number to ascertain the They have 'born, not made,' written on their foreheads. The fairies are continually fluttering round ally distended. These conceits are not less untrue to experience than pernicious in their influence.

Wherever the young learner turns, he finds this fatal idea of Genius-this misbegotten imp of classic lore-intrading itself-every where except in the Bible-to discourage all attempts at intellectual their kind were impelled by inborn gifts, and owed nothing to patient, persevering effort! Where shall we find such a Genius! In Homer! What know we of his first halting efforts at thyme ! Is it not evident that his head was whitened with age before he had acquired his wondrous mastery of the lyre? In Demosthenes? Look at him in his lonely cavern at his patient midnight studies, a mirror shrugs! How long did he thus toil and strive, how often were his shoulders piereed and scarred, bethen, with the pernicious delusion of native Genius! Success is the reward of well-directed, persevering effort, and comes to all who nobly struggle to

Mr. BURRITT closed in a thrilling appeal to the Young Men of New-York to wait for no favorable tide-to hope for no impulse of Genius-to sence-to yield never to the paralyzing influence of discouragement and despair, by which he had been robbed of the first twenty-one years of his life -but to commence the great work of intellectual improvement at once, pursue it with energy, and look with perfect assurance to success, reversing and contemning the maxims of the heathen classics. and confidently relying that a fully developed, rightly cultivated intellect-an entire and true Man

## Dr. Lardner's Second Lecture.

No reflecting man, said Dr. LARDNER in commencing his Lecture last evening, can behold objects like those with which the firmament is filled mind-Are these splendid globes the habitations of creatures bearing any analogy in their forms, characters and purposes to ourselves-of beings endowed with faculties to discern the phenomena of nature, and through them the attributes of the Creater, and to pursue their investigations so as to rise to the same perfection, power, wisdom and goodness which we may attain.

This question obviously does not admit of a short and positive demonstration. Like many of the common questions of fact before our courts of justice, the proof consists in a great body of circumstantial evidence, which requires to be attentively considered and closely analyzed, to see if all the rays converge and harmonize with each other. Fortunately, Science has in this case supplied us with a large body of this evidence. To resolve this question it will be necessary first to consider what are the physical arrangements which render the Earth so admirably adapted to us. Three circumstances are unfolded by this consideration.

1. These arrangements are not the result of any of the common physical properties of matter which we might easily suppose to remain unchanged, and s might not exist. 2. They all strongly manifest design. We cannot consider them without seeing the design of an intelligent We cannot consider Creator, which not only supplies our physica necessities, but ministers to our pleasures: the indicate a species of tender and fatherly care be stowed upon us. 3. We find every one of these arrangements—these unnecessary nrrangements (physically speaking) in all the planets. But let us first turn our attention to the Earth;

let us examine our own house, see what conven-iences it possesses, and how they are furnished, and afterwards we will inspect the other dwellings. The earth is suited to us in various ways. In the first place, it is surrounded by an atmosphere of the quantity and quality demanded by our necessities.

This feature is so obvious that I shall spend no Secondly, we are supplied with the vicissitudes of

say and night. I must not be answered that these proceed from the rotation of the earth upon its 2d. The magnitudes of the planets are calcuaxis, and, therefore, evince no design; for this re- lated by a similar process. The angle subtend d tation, as I shall be able to show, is wholly unner at the Earth by the planet's diameter may be the Earth might pursue its revolution nine hundred years of existence have been con- about the sun and not revolve around its axis, or tion becomes a sim it might revolve around its axis and still not give 3d. How are the bodies of the Solar System us these agreeable vicussitudes. Nor is the mere weighed? We appeal in this case (as often in fact that we have them all: they are regulated by certain regular intervals: the length of the Days origin of our calculations. If a ball attached to a erience are crowded into years. The mere child and Nights has a direct relation to our organic, string be swiftly whirled in a circle, the motion dred hours instead of twenty in length, we should the force augments with the velocity and the dis-be obliged to form for ourselves artificial periods tance of the ball from the centre. This is strictly of repose. Nor is this the result of any mechani, the result of experiment. Apply the principle to cal necessity; for the Earth might have turned uparound the sun-facts which the mighty intellects cal necessity; for the Earth might have turned up- the planetary bodies. on its axis so as to give us days of any length - the earth in 20 days; its velocity is therefore easily Again we have the grateful vicissitude of the sea- ascertained. Its distance from the centre of rotasons; these arise from no mechanical necessity; tion is 240 000 miles. The power of gravity the Earth might have gone on its way and these vi- serves the purpose of a string, and thus we are are created with a certain amount of bodily strength. against gravity-or in other words its weight. All nature has a certain degree of cohesive

If the stones which ferm a house were everloaded, they must crush the building; if our which the Earth would exert if placed where the cation to inculcate a belief in a set of deities who | bodies were loaded with a certain weight, we must fall. On the other hand, were we greatly lighter than we are, the air would blow us from the sur- the Sun and all the other bodies of the Solar S face of the Earth.

the physical provisions of this world? thing; for the same power which gives stability to | turn 120, Herschell 17. us gives stability to all structures; the same attracall bodies on its surface would double their weight. But if subject only to mechanical laws, the Earth might have been more dense than it is; and, as I what they are made. The inf rence is that out of its density, it follows that its density must as the created.

In order to develope fully the views I wish to place. I shall show how these are ascertained. For nall quantity at a time. 1. The manner in which the Earth's diameter

is ascertained is easily made intelligible. Suppose an observer at any place on the Earth's surface, say New York, look directly upward in a starry night; he will find some star directly above him—in his at the same moment to pursue a similar process and to note the star he finds in his zenith. rant it is easy to measure the arc of the heavens have already iaid down. included between these stars. Suppose it be one degree: then measure by chains, &c. the exact distance between the two places of observation, and mining the length of a day at any of the planets. suppose it be 692 miles; as we all know there are | "That of the Duke of Devonshire.

The favorites of Genius never leave any foot- 360 degrees in the complete circle we have only to circumference and thence easily the diameter of the Earth, which in round numbers is 8000 miles

We come in the next place to a problem of their heads and blowing into their ears those notes | which it may be considered rash to attempt a soluof inspiration with which their cheeks are continu-ally distended. These conceits are not less untrue to explain the method by which the Earth has been weighed, and not only the Earth but every body of the Solar System, and even the Sun itself, which have all been weighed in balances infinitely more delicate and susceptible of infinitely greater accurcy, remively to the masses weighed, than the nices! elevation. But show me the evidence that those which I am about to explain, was discovered by the celebrated Cavendish, who has conferred more honor on the illustrious house with which he is connected by his scientific discoveries than all its

Suppose a small ball of lead be suspended by a string above the Earth; the Earth's attraction would cause it to hang in such a direction that the string would point to its centre. Now suppose a much larger ball suspended in like manner above the earth, and at some distance from the smaller ball; then suppose the Earth to be removed. The small ball will have no inclination to keep its former position, but, attracted by the larger ball, it suspended just above his shoulders to repress his shrugs! How long did he thus toil and strive, how centre of the larger globe. Now, suppose both the Earth and the large ball to retain their position : he small ball will be subject to the attractions of fore he became the first orator of antiquity! Away, both, and will yield to neither, but take position secause the Forth is immeasurably larger than the large ball, but still inclined somewhat to the latter.

Cavendish proceeded in precisely this way.— He suspended a small ball very delicately and had n much larger one placed near. The small body of course changed its position on the approach at the larger. Cavendish measured the distance to which it was drawn, and by computing how much t was drawn from its natural position, and how much it differed from what it would have been with the ball alone, he readily discovered the proportion the weight of the large ball bore to the eight of the Earth. He found that the weight of the Earth was five and a half times as great as it would have been had it been composed of water. New a cubic mile of water is found to weigh 1 354,000,000 of tons. The aggregate weight 263,000 000 of such reservoirs will give the weight of the Earth. It is then upon this weight that attraction depends.

But I proceed to speak of the vicissitudes of Day and Night. If a globe be projected into space at any distance from the Sun, it will depend upon circumstances how it will act as to rotation. If the projecting power should strike it directly behind its centre it would not revolve at; all and apposing this to be the case with the Earth, our days and nights would each have been six months If the impulse were given aside from the centre, the body would rorate and the velocity of its rotation would depend upon the distance from the line of the centre at which the blow was With these facts every billiard-player familiar. The slower the velocity the longer would be our days and vice versa. The rapid succession of day and night would be

attended by another circumstance of inconvenience to the inhabitants. As the Earth rolls upon its. Vicksburg is estimated at \$60,000. axis a power is produced which operates to throw from it bodies upon its surfacefugal force; and indeed it the Earth revolved in \$3 minutes no body could remain on its surface. ship would be blown by a puff of wind from the sea A motion so rapid would balance the power of gravity, and any impulse would drive the body off. All bodies would lose stability if the days and nights were shortened. Next let us turn our attention to the Seasons.

And in the first place we observe that they are not necessary consequences of the common proper-ties of matter. If the Earth were suspended so that its axis should be perpendicular to the plane of its orbit around the Sun, we should have no seasons. It might have been so, and indeed there days and nights are of course equal. These are the chief things noticeable concerning the Earth.

In attempting to prove that the planets are the we find on examination that some of them have Day and Night identical with ours in length; that they the weight of objects on their surface is the same evidence of our proposition. Passing to the ex-amination of other bodies of the Solar System we must ascertain whether they are subject to the physical conditions which confer qualities upon our Earth so well adapted to the well-being of

1st. What are their distances from the Earth and how are they ascertained? It is scarcely necessary for us to follow the lecturer in his ex planation of the method of calculating the dis tances. The angle subtended at the planet by the Earth's diameter is to be measured by an instrument: after which the operation is a simple oper

measured with a quadrant, after which il

physical constitution. Were the Days one han- gives a certain force or tension to the string, and Farther, we enabled to calculate the force exerted by the Moon

We find that the Sun exerts on each of nets an attraction equal to 340,000 times that Son is. The inference is that the weight of the Sun is 340,000 that of the Earth. Thus we weigh tem, with the following results: Supposing the But it may be asked-What has this to do with weight of the Earth to be I that of Mercury Every be 1-6, Venus 19-20, Mars 1-8, Jupiter 300, Sa-

While the Sun is but 340,000 heavier than the tion is exerted by the mass of the Earth upon all Earth, its magnitude is 1,328,000,000 greater; bodies on its surface. If that mass were doubled. This, no could, will strike many with surprise, but This, no coubt, will strike many with surprise, but the fiager of science not only examines th of bodies but penetrates to their core and feels of suppose no one present is so gross a materialist proportion to their magnitude the Sun is lighter as to believe that the creatures on the Earth grew than the Earth. Taking the density of the Earth unit that of the Sun will be represented by have been taken into consideration when it was 1-4, Mercury 3, Juniter 1-4, Saturn 1-10, Herschell 1-50.

The attraction of the Earth on bodies at its sur lay before you, it will be necessary to know the face is essential to our well-being. What attradiameter of the Earth, its weight, and indeed every tion do the planets exert on bodies at their sur circumstance connected with it. And in the first face !- in other words, what is their local weight ! [The lecturer described the process of calculation.] convenient reference, I shall exhibit tables contains. At Mercury, wodles weigh \$\frac{4}{3}\$, taking the Earth for ing necessary statistics; and I beg you not to be unity; at Venus, 1; at Mars, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; at Jupiter, 3; at ing necessary statistics; and I beg you not to be frightened at the formidable array of figures, for you shall receive them in homeopathic doses—a a man of 10 stone were to be placed on the Sun, he would weigh 4,300 stone, and would fell to pieces under his own weight.

I have thus laid down the general principles by which the Planetary System is to be examined. conclusion I shall briefly notice the planet Mer-cury. Its diameter is 3200 miles, its bulk onezenith. Let the name, position, &c. of this star tenth that of the Earth, its weight one-sixteenth, be carefully noted. Suppose another observer at its density 3 and its local weight three-quarters, its some distance from the first, say at New Orleans. distance from the Sun 40,000,000 of miles, its year about a quarter of ours. All these matters are By a quad- cided by an application of the general principles 1

Dr. Lardner then detailed the method of deter-

surface, and thus observing the times of their revorions. In conclusion, he announced that his lectures in future would be delivered at Niblo's Garden. The next will be given on Monday evening.

## By this Morning's Southern Mail.

which consists simply in watching spots upon their

TT The National Intelligencer says that Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON and lady, Hon. SANCEL PRENTISS, Senator from Vermont, and Hon, C. F. MERCER, formerly M. C. from Virginia, have arrived in that city. Col. BENTON is also there.

IF At the request of President TYLER & nolle prosequi has been entered in the cases of the indiiduals indicted for a breach of the peace near the President's House in August last.

FROM RIO JANEIRO. - The brig Montezuma, on Tuesday arrived at Baltimore, bringing Rio dates to Oct Sth. The political news is unimportant, Buenos Avres still remained closed, and some uncertainty existed as to the time when it would be spened, though the impression was that it could

TP With reference to the rumored death of Hon, Dixon H. Lewis, the Globe of Tuesday save: "The melancholy tidings of the death of this

true-hearted patriot, and able and most estimable man, comes through so many channels, that, although at first we hoped the report was unfounded, it-seems to be confirmed beyond all doubt." The N. O. Bee of the 15th contains inform

ation, brought by the Cora from Jamaica, of the wreck of the Emily from Boston. On the 5th in a gale she lost her masts and spars, and the next day the carge took fire; but the officers and crew were met on the 7th by the brig Treasure and taken to

IF A grocery store and a dwelling house were burned at New-Orleans on the 14th.

We lears that, by a decision of the Lords of the Treasury, rough Rice, or Paddy, will here after be admitted into the kingdom of Great Britain on the payment of a duty of one penny per quarter, until it shall be otherwise ordered by Parliament, which change is not expected to take -The barque Creole arrived at Baltimore on

Tuesday from Buenes Ayres Sept. 23, and the Tuscany at Philadelphia, having sailed Sept. 18. The news by these vessels was anticipated by the Caroline and Mary, at this pert some days since. BF A little son of a Mr. Gill at Cambridge, O.

was recently killed by being run over by a wagon from which be fell. The loss of property by the late fire at

TRev. Wm. G. Jackson, of Va. has been

appointed a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. APPOINTMENT LY THE GGVERNOR.

November 22, 1841.
Charles W. Sheffield, of the city of New York, Hell-Gate Phot, in place of Phiness Lockwood, removed. EF Drau Swift's Stella, in her last illness being visited

TF Dean Swift's Stella, in her last illness being visited by her physician, he said, in Madam, I hope we shall song get you up the hill again." "Ah!" said sin, "I am ofraid before I get to the top I shall be out of breath". So it is with many consumptive persons; they are tole they will soon get well and so are instruct to swallow potion after potion of some quack medicine, until all hope his fled. They get out of breath before they reach the top of the hill. All such should go to 106 Nassau et and get some of Soerman's Lozanges, they wave cured many when nothing else weuts. The Kev. Mr. Authony of the Uncida Conference was given up as incurable and from using Sherman's Lozanges is now well and able to preach. Rev. Mr. Haadcock has experienced the good effect of them, as also many others. Whoever tries the Lozanges experiences benefit. No better medecine can be found and none cheaper. So you have goodness and economy combined. They are not like the remedies that you can eat a collor's worth a day and experience no effect whatever, From three to sit Cough Lozanges and are enough for a growa person. Warehouse 106 Nassau streat. Agents, 77 East Broadway, 188 Bowers, [221 Bleecker, 227 Hudson st. and Ruehton & Aspinwal.'s

A dye to sorrel-tops most interesting.

One that gray-headed mortals should be testing; A great " Phenomenon in Chemistry," It is strange, but any one may see E at India Dye that, brown or black as sin,

Colors the hair, but will not stain the skin. To be found only at 71 Maiden lane. IT LATEST FROM FLORIDS.—If the Government, is-stead of spending many millions of dollars and josing the lives of our brave soldiers in this nefortunate war, had

only sent a thousand packages of PEASE & SON'S HOREHOUND CANDY, they would have emigrated to Arkanas long ago. It is a cipital remedy for softening the temper and keeping the mind tranquil. It makes the voter so soft that a man cannot should. conce so soft that a man cannot speak in a rage if he could. Let Tiger-tail, Alligator and the other chiefs of he Seminoles use it, and Uncle Sam will have no farther trouble. 40 Division street is the number. Tr Dr. Taylor's Balsam of verwort - Th

remedy for Lung Complaints, from 375 Bowery—the only genuine—may be had down town at 71 Maiden Lane, at Constock's Drug Store. It member the number, as there is a noted counterfait out in the same street.

TO One Hundred Dollars reward has been offered for months to any one who will use a bottle of Hays's Lintment for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one maxance has it failed of a core. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. Sold only at 71 Mai-

IT Bank of Bennington.-Bills of this Bank will be received at rak for Hats and Caps at 280 Grand-st.
The assortiment of Hats consists of fine Beaver, Nutra,
and Cassimere—Super Moleskin and low price silk Hats, from \$2 25 to \$3.

from \$2.45 to \$3.

CARS—Men's and boys' Cloth Caps—fine Otter, Seal and other caps. n25 tw (2) COVANT, 280 Grand-st.

LT White Teeth—rance is no gift of nature for the adornment of the person of which we have so good reason to be proted, as that of having Wents Teeth. From ne, signone many persons have tooth which are a disgrace to the medices and repugaant to the feelings of others—The Compound Aromatic Twoth Paste cleans the teeth

The Compound Arountic Tooth Paste clears the teeth and makes them whiter than any other p epa-ation I will warrant it to be perfectly and and eM-ctuel. The most economical ever made. 25 cents for a er.

HORACE EVERETT, Druggist,
367 Greenwich-st.; Prownt, corner Beekman and William; Sands, 77 East Broadway; Church's Dispensery, corner Bowery and Spring; Teal, cofner Amos and Hudsen.

(2) 625 2t-

L' Surtouts, Clonks, &c .- A large assortment of heaver and milled Cloins, for Surtouts and Winter Frocks. Also, Closk Cloths, received and will be made up to order, at the Emportum of Cheap Garments, at such prices as must offer inducements to purchasers. The style and finish of garments will be found to com-port with any hoose in the trade.

port with any hoese in the trade.

W.M. T. JENNINGS, 229 Broadway, American HotelM. A good assortment of the shose Garments constantly
on hand.

(2) n24 imis

"THE HOME LEAGUE,"

For the Protection of American Labor and the Promotion of Reciprocal Commerce."

tion of Reciprocal Commerce."

There will be a meeting of the "Home League" on Thereday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Repository of the American Institute in the Park, for the purpose of organizing the "State League," in conformity to the recommendation of the late Convention.

The friends of Home Industry are invited, particularly gentlemen not residents who may at this time be sejourning in this city.

(2) 224 22

ing in this city.

Ir Backgammon Boards of super with men and horses complete, at very low prices, at Chapman's 'Magic Strop' Manufactory, 102 Williamst, near John. Also, Razors on plain handles, warranted, at

Dr. F. F. GOURALD'S Pounder Subtiles or Penetrating Cowders will effectually and permanently oproof all superfluous hair from females' upper lips, (so very unsightly,) idea of the face, bridge of the soee, back of the nock, moles, or the hair concealing an elevated and intellectual brow, or the stubburn beard of man, may all be currely eradicated by using these powders. Their oslicbirty is so well established that nothing more need be said in their praise. To be had only at Dr. G's Exclusive Office, 67 Walker-street, I door from Broadway, \$1 per bottle, and of D. SANDS & CO., 77 East Broadway. Where may also be had Dr. G's celebrated

SUPERB VEGETABLE ROUGE, immovable by persuration or rubbing with a cloth or handkerchief for balls settation or rubbing with a cloth or handkerchief for balls I Improvement of Personal Benuty-

spiration or rubbing with a cloth or handkerchief for ball and parties. It is the only Rouge that should be used. 50 cents per bottle. (2) n13 ced